

/178 cont./

361 who have established coffee and sugar-cane plantations and
[563] cattle ranches. The natives occupy the steep and barren sec-
[177] tions.

[342] The pueblo of San Andrés consists of 23 bahareque houses
/houses with walls made with two faces of sticks with mud and
stone between them/ with thatched roofs. Only one is of brick
and tiles. In its general lines the plan is reminiscent of that
of Spanish centers: a central plaza with houses around it.

346 The church, which is large, thatched, and white, has a hand-
361 some façade, with a bell tower, arches and columns, a style
reminiscent of colonial architecture; it stands in the center of
the plaza and was built in the first decade of the nineteenth
century by Padre Joaquín Núñez y Tobar. On its south side
there stands a large, very old and dilapidated building where
the school and the rectory functions; on the other sides it is
surrounded by the colonists' houses.

366 There are two stores with a regular supply of merchandise,
and on Wednesdays there is a small market where one beef,
a few agricultural products, and chicha are sold.

133 Toward the end of the Pisimbalá valley are found the not
175 very extensive plateaus of Argentina and El Rodeo. El Rodeo
has marked historical significance; for a long time it was
called Segovia. In the spirit of conquest and colonization,
the town of Nueva Segovia was founded there by Captain
Hernando Arias Saavedra in accordance with the mandate of
Governor Sancho Espinar, who in 1578 gave up these lands
after his vainglorious campaign against the Paez. It was short-
lived. On this same plateau Mosquera's rebellion against the
government of Don Mariano Ospina Rodríguez was won by his
spectacular victory over the government forces headed by
[377] General Joaquín París (1). In spite of this, the markets for